THEY WANT PROTECTION

The Australian View of Great Britain's Free Trade Policy.

ON THE COLONIES.

An Intelligent and Vigorous Protest Against Cutting the Life Out of the the Mother Country-They Want a Chance to Have Reciprocal Trade With the World-Great Britain Standing Alone.

The Adelaide, South Australia, Advertiser, Dec. 23, The burning question of the renewal of commercial treaties and reciprocity continues to engross public attention in Europe. Every day the telegraph brings us news of further combinations between different countries, under which they are to receive each other's goods on mutually advantageous terms. It is needless to say that England, clinging as she does to absolute free trade, has been left altogether out in the cold. She is in no position to avail herself of the commercial prizes which are being distributed with no niggardly hand; and, unfortunately for the colonies, they are also deprived of any share in the trade markets which will be opened. As we recently pointed out, Canada has petitioned the queen against the renewal of the commercial treaties between the German Zollverein and Belgium on the one side and Great Britain on the other. These treaties expire in February, and contain the well-known most-favored nation clause, which prohibits the colonies, as well as England, from making any discrimination in favor of other countries, no matter what commercial advantages they may offer in return. Lord Salisbury, however, seems to be alive to the necessity of allowing some latitude to the colonies in negotiating their trade relations with foreign countries, and it should be the untiring endeavor of the Agents-General in Lonmarkets which will be opened. As we a reciprocity arrangement between distant colonies, such for instance as South Australia and Canada, would not be affected by the nation-favored clause. Suppose that an arrangement were made to-morrow between Queensland made to-morrow between Queensland and Canada whereby the latter country agreed to admi? Queensland sugar free in consideration of a free market for wheat and lumber would Germany have a right to demand that her beetroot sugar should also be admitted free? The commercial treaty enacts that "in the colonies and foreign possessions the produce of the Zollverein shall not be subject to any higher or other import. countries, and it should be the untiring endeavor of the Agents-General in London to impress upon the Prime Minister that colonial interests must not be secrificed to Imperial free trade in the future. There seems to be no reason why the mother country in negotiating the new treaties should not make different arrangements for herself and her colonies. These treaties can be made large enough to contain such clauses; ent arrangements for herself and her colonies. These treaties can be made large enough to contain such clauses; and if not would it not be only fair to allow colonies believing in the benefits of protection to regulate their own commercial as well as their own fiscal arrangements? Lord Salisbury recently stated that the warfare of nations is fast shifting its battlefield. It is industrial not material warfare which will occupy the chancelleries and diplomacies of the future. This warfare, according to the British Premier, has for its prize the markets of the world and for its weapon protection. Yet England flings away what is admitted to be the only efficacious weapon, and forces her disbelieving colonies to accept what they consider her heretical creed. The Prime Minister went on to say that England occupied the position of Albanasius contra mundum; in plain English she alone is right in her free-trade policy, and all the rest of the world is wrong. "But," he continued, "I have no doubt that the commercial community of this country does not falter in its attachment to free-trade. produce of the Zoliverian shall not be subject to any higher or other import duties than the produce of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, or any other country, of like kind." In this case the question would arise whether it is consistent with the treaty to distinguish in favor of cane as against beet sugar. tinued, "I have no doubt that the commercial community of this country does not falter in its attachment to free-trade, and I do not ascribe to it any special virtue in that respect, because the fact that the article with respect to which we should have to exercise protection, if exercised at all, are mainly articles of first consumption bearing upon 'the necessities of the whole body of our population is, in my belief, an absolute guarantee that we shall never return to the ways of proteccion." Exactly so. But England did not adopt free trade until her manufactures were in a flourishing condition, and she was no longer able to supply her own people with food. The colonies, on the other hand, have not as yet arrived at this stage of development, and are looking for markets for their washes in the first the control of the stage of development, and are looking for markets for their washes in the supplements of the stage of the stage of their washes of the stage of the stage of their washes of the stage of

yet arrived at this stage of development, and are looking for markets for their produce in Great Britain and elsewhere. We cannot trade off our wines against French silks, or our wool against American kerosene, because years ago England had reached a stage at which she was unable to feed her hungry millions without importing largely of the necessaries of life. Practically it does not matter a whit to us whether we find a market for our broduce in we find a market for our produce in England or on the continent, but it most assuredly does matter to us that we should find a market somewhere. The natural inclination of the colonies is to sell to and buy from the mother so sent to such the recountry. This inclination is based not merely upon sentimental but upon material reasons; such, for instance, as similarity of habits, similarity of language, and similarity of laws. The colonies will always prefer to deal with England, but unfortunately England does not seem to show any desire to return the compliment. Here is another dictum of Lord Salisbury when addressing the Trade League:—"If you give preferential treatment to your colonies, it must be that you tax their similar goods to the rest of the world, and that the colonies are to command a better price for their goods than they would obtain under unrestricted competition. A better price for the vendor means a more disagreeable price for the consumer, and we have yet to receive proof that the people of this country are in favor of a policy of preferential taxes on wheat, corn, and on wood." So said his lordship, but he had not long to wait for a contradiction, for the National Union of Conservative Associations at Birmingham, which has recently been in session and at which the prime minister was present and made a speech, passed a resolution urging the government to promote mutually-favoring customs tariffs between Great Britain and the colonies. This resolution must have somewhat startled the premier, and he is next found saying that the government were anxious to discover a remedy for the evil effects of the foreign tariffs on the British workman and British trade if they could do so without wandering into the regions of economic error. By this he probably meant reciprocity or restricted protection. Since the last deliverance of the British premier trade has become worse, and the English board of trade returns for November show a continued falling off, the decrease in the exports during the month being equal to 104 percent in comparison with those of last year, and this in the teeth of the fact that the imports increased 18 per cent during the same period. We have before pointed out that the last act of the Canadian Parliame

taking place in the West Indian colonies. These colonies are large producers of sugar and importers of dry goods taking place in the West Indian colonies. These colonies are large producers of sugar and importers of dry goods and breadstails. They have always done a large trade with the United States, but under the new McKinley tariff they found that their market for sugar in America was in considerable danger. The reciprocity clause of the McKinley tariff act gives the President the power of admitting tea, coffee, sugar and hides free of duty or at a largely reduced rate from countries which offer similar advantages to the goods of the United States. The latter country concluded a treaty with Spain under which the sugar of Cuba is admitted free, and for course Barbadoes, Jamalea, and the other English islands found themselves at an enormous disadvantage. They did not, however, sit down idly and lanent their misfortunes or squabble over no-confidence motions, but manfully began to fight against the set-back they had received. Their energy has been rowarded, and through the instrumentality of the British foreign office a reciprocity arrangement has been concluded between the states and the West Indian Islands, and the sugar of these colonies will now be received on equal terms with that of Cuba. What the islands have promised to admit free inroturn we do not any et know, but nations having a commercial treaty containing a most-favored-nation clause with Great Britain can probably insist upon having their goods admitted on equally advantageous terms as those of the United States if it should be worth their while to do so. The question whether the colonies have the right to discriminate in this way or not has nover been tested, but there can be searcely any doubt that England would be obliged to enforce her obligations if called upon to do so. Any such reciprocal arrangement between allacent colonies or colonies constituting a group, as for instance, South Australia and New South Wales, or South Australia and South (Fee and Conditional Conditional Conditional Conditional Conditional Conditional Conditional Conditional Condit

to distinguish in favor of caue as against beet sugar.

Parliament has gone about its business without even discussing this most important topic. If anything is to be done it must be done quickly, for the treaties expire in February. The British government confess that they are fully alive to the ruinous effect that the renewal of these treaties in their present form may have upon the commerce of the colonies, and they have also shown themselves willing, as is proved by the the colonies, and they have also shown themselves willing, as is proved by the case of the West Indies, to listen to the just complaints of their fellow-subjects not domiciled in free trade England. It will be our own fault if we allow the opportunity to slip by. The objections to the treaties from a colonial point of view are numerous and cogent. The colonies are regarded as countries foreign to Great Britain, a view of the relation which is taken in no other matter, as for instance in the postal regulalation which is taken in no other matter, as for instance in the postal regulations. Such a view of the relationship
between the colonies and the
mother country is not taken by any
other country in regard to
its colonies, and if it is carried out to
its logical conclusion must tend to the
disintegration of the empire. Again,
while the colonies have the right to
regulate their own fiscal arrangements. disintegration of the empire. Again, while the colonies have the right to regulate their own fiscal arrangements, foreign countries only recognize Great Britain and look to her to enforce her treaty obligations, thus causing unnecessary friction between England and the colonies, as is unfortunately at present the case in Newfoundland. It is sincerely to be hoped that we are not to be hampered in the future by the entangling commercial alliances of free trade England in getting a little slice of the good things that are at present being distributed in Europe and America. Nor should it be forgotten that the success of reciprocity in the states will probably add other articles to the items of tea, coffee, sugar and hides already included under the McKinley act, and that a most probable addition would be wool.

ENGLISH AS SHE IS SPOKE.

ENGLISH AS SHE IS SPOKE

The tollowing examples give some samples of Englsh as she is pronounced: Abergavenny is pronounced Abergeny. Beauchamp is pornounced Beecham. Brougham is pronounced Broom.

Bulwer is pronounced Buller. Cholmondeley is pronounced Chum-

Circucester is pronounced Sissister. Cockburn is pronounced Cobun. Grosvenor is pronounced Grovenor. Hawarden is pronounced Harden. Holburn is pronounced Hobun. Knollys is pronounced Knowles. Wemyss is pronounced Weems. Taliaffero is pronounced Tolliver. Thames is pronounced Tems.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Con-

some of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,
as mercury will surely destroy the sense
of smell and completely derange the
whole system when entering it through
the mucous seriaces. Such articles
should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable objections of should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co.

Sold by druggists, price 75e per bottle.

He(a poet)—Poets are born, not made. She—Don't say that. You will discourage matrimony.—St. Louis Life.

"John Anderson, my Joe." In the Scotch ballad, was about to totter down the declivity of life with his aged wife. How it would have smoothed, the rough places for the respected John and his venerable spouse could period. We have before pointed out that the last act of the Canadian Parliament was to petition the queen against a renewal of the Belgian and German commercial treaties, and if our representatives in London exert themselves energetically there can be little doubt that something will be done. But time must not be lost, as the opportunity will not occur again for many a long year. That England is willing to act fairly in the matter is shown by what is

HAVE YOU THE GRIPPE?

Many People Have It and Do Not Know It.

How to Recognize the Symptoms and How to Treat Them.

Hundreds of people have the Grippe who do not know it. Not necessarily the final stages, but the first stages. They feel pains in the head. but the first stages. They feel palms in the head, and a bad taste in the mouth, get tired and despondent, have chilly sensations, limbs and murcles ache. In some cases these things are overlooked. In most cases perhaps they are considered simply a slight cold. In nearly every case they indicate the coming of Griphe. There is but one thing to do when these symptoms appear, and that is to take prompt and vigorous measures to fortify nature to repel the enemy. A little well directed effort at just the right time will accomplish very much more than right time will accomplish very much more than labored efforts afterwards. There is but one thing to bedone, and that is to use a pure stim-ulant, something that will promptly arrest. ulant, something that will promptly arrest, and in no way injure, something endorred by scientists, recommended by physicians, and popular because so efficient—Duffy's Pure Matt Whiskey. Two years ago, and last year when the Grippe was ranging, this was the standard remedy used, and recommended by the profession. It did more to prevent the Grippe than all other known or recommended remedies. It preserved many people in health who would olderwise have been grievously stek, perhaps even worse. It is as officient to-day as ever. It should be borne in mind that other so-called whiskies may not be as officient, and Il any denic asserts that such whiskies are the same, distrust than at once. There is but one medicinal whiskey, and that is Duffy's Pure Mail.

AS TO OUR CITIES.

A Sensible Summing up—The "Electioneering" Dodge Considered-The Nation's Honor. New York Times.

As to our own Government, it is quite sufficient answer, both to its domestic and to its foreign critics, that it has accurately represented the feeling of the American people, and that the publica-tion of the documents which accompation of the documents which accompanied the President's special message showed the necessity of that message. The domestic critics who inquire what real harm it does a man to spit in his face, or what good it does a nation to, have its flag saluted when its flag has been insulted, or why you should not continue a friendly negotiation with a man who calls you a liar, represent nobody, not even themselves. The English ities who describe the demands of the United States as a piece of "electioneering" probably reflects the sentiment; of their readers, much as Mr. Matta reflected the sentiments of the ignorant and irreflective part of the Chilean people. The contented ignorance of these comments will have the good effect of still further increasing the American indifference to English opinion which has been steadily increasing for many years. for many years.

IT WAS A NECESSITY.

Comedy and Sentiment in Life-Was She Weighty?

"Laura," said George, with an eager, restless yearning in his gaze, "may I ask a favor of you, dear?"

They had sat in the darkened parlor

They had sat in the darkened parlor for hours, in the eloquent communion of soul with soul that needs no articulate sound to give it language.

But something impelied George to speak. The longing that surged up from his very heart must find expression in words. Therefore he has spoken.

"What is it, George?" she whispered.

"It may involve some sacrifice, darling. But believe me, Laura, it is forthe best!"

"What is it George?" she repeated in a voice that trembled as with a vague foreboding of coming disaster.

"You will believe me, dearest," he said, with an agitation becoming every moment more uncontrollable, "when I say that I am driven to ask it by circumstances over which I have no control, that I have pondered long over it, and am not acting from hasty impulse.

"Yes! yes! the beautiful young girl exclaimed with quivering lip. "What is it you ask, George? What is it?"

"Darling," he said, and the wild imploring look on his face thrilled her to inmost depths of her being, "I wish you would sit on the other knee awhile. This one is getting horribly tired!"

Beware of Frauds.—Be sure you get the genuine Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, It cures Colds, Croup, Asthma, Deafness and Rheumatism.

How to Succeed.

How to Succeed.

This is the great problem of life which few satisfactorily solve. Some fail because of poor health, others want of luck, but the majority from deficient grit—want of nerve. They are nervous, irresolute, changeable, easily get the blues and "take the spirits down to keep the spirits up," thus wasting money, time, opportunity and nerve force. There is nothing like the Restorative Nervine, discovered by the great specialist, Dr. Miles, to cure all nervous diseases, as headache, the blues, nervous prostration, sleeplessness, neuralgia, St. Vitus dance, fits and hysteria. Trial bottles and fine book of testimonials free at the Logan Drug Co.'s. Logan Drug Co.'s.

Husband-My dear, I want to ask a

Husband—my dem,
favor of you.
Wife—Certainly. What is it?
Husband—I wish you wouldn't come
down to dinner in your shirt sleeves.
—Clothier and Furnisher.

I usen three bottles of "Mother's Friend," and when I was sick I never went to bed until 12:30, and my boy was born at 3 a. m. with scarcely any pain. I will do all I can in recommending it to expectant mothers.

Your thankful friend,
Mars. B. F. Walternes.

Marion, O., Sept., 1890.
Sold at wholesale and retail by Logan Drug Co., and all druggists. Daw-6
"Was he hart by falling at the burn."

"Was he hurt by falling at the hur-

dle!"
"Yes but he hopes to get over it."Puck

CHILD BIRTH . .. · · · MADE EASY!

" MOTHERS' FRIEND" is a scientifically prepared Liniment, every ingredient of recognized value and in constant use by the medical profession. These ingredients are com-bined in a manner hitherto unknown

"MOTHERS" FRIEND

WILL DO all that is claimed for it AND MORE. It Shortens Labor, Lessens Pain, Diminishes Danger to Life of Mother and Child. Book to "Mothers" mailed FREE, con-taining valuable information and voluntary testimonials.

Sent by express on receipt of price \$1.50 per bottle BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Allanta, Ga. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

LOGAN DRUG CO., mri9-DAW AND ALL DRUGGISTS.

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Good Morning! You Are Hoarse!

Lightning Cough Props

are something new in the way of a throat and lung balsam, are safe, certain and prompt in their action, and are a sure cure for CROUP. PRICE, 23 and 50 CENTS A BOTTLE.

Lightning Vegetable Liver Pills

are a sure cure for Sick Headache, Hillousness, Costiveness, Pilos and Inactivity of the Liver. 15 Cents a Box. Sugar Coated. One pill a dost. Don't gripe or make you sight

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A panacca for external and internal use. For Pheumatism, Neurainfa, Diphtheria, Bore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Lameness, limins, Gramps, Colic and all painful affections. A sure cure for Biarrhea, Summer Complaint and Flux. 25 and 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

Keep thom in the House, they will often Save Doctor Bille, If you feel no relief after using two-thirds the contents of a bottle of these medicines return remaining one-third to the dealer from whom you bought it and he will refund the price

For Sale by all Orugglats and Dealers in Medicine. Prepared by

HERB MEDICINE CO., - Weston, W. Va.

CANADA DI CITARIA MANDA DA PARTA DI CANADA DA PARTA DEL

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that f recommend it as superior to any prescription mown to me." H. A. Archen, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

"The use of 'Casteria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supercrogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Casteria within easy reach."

Cannon Manyry, D. D., New York City, Late Pastor Bloemingdale Reformed Church.

Without injurious medication.

"For several years I have recommended your 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as if has invariably produced beneficial results."

EDWIN F. PARDEE, M. D., "The Winthrop," 15th Street and 7th Ave.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 77 MURRAY STREET, NEW YORK.

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Semple's Atomizing Inhaler and Remedies.

Safe, Successful and in accordance with the most advanced ideas of Medical Science. Unqualifiedly indorsed by eminent Throat and Lung Specialists. Used by them for years with wonderful results.

Cleanses, Soothes and Heals

By applying remedial agents—possessed of marvelous healing properties—directly to the inflamed mucous surfaces of all, even the most remote parts of the respiratory tract, and aunouncing them as effectually as if they were on the surface of the body.

Correspondence with all afflicted urgently solicited. Consultation and Medical Advice for all such

And as Valuable As It Is

COST MERELY NOMINAL within the reach of every one, no matter what their dinancial condi-tion. You can treat yourself with perfect safety and absointe certainty of satisfactory results. WHILE OTHERS RELIEVE, WE GUARANTEE A CURE, and offer

\$500 for a Case of Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma or Catarrhal or Incipient Consumption We Cannot Cure,

And no case can be so aggravated or so far advanced that our treatment will not give instant relief. WRITE US AT ONCE FOR PARTICULARS.

Read What Those Who Have Used ItSay.

BELLEVILLE, O., Sept. 23, 1831.

I suggest for twenty years with Catarrh. I procured and used Semple's Inhaler and their No. 3

Inhalant according to directions and am happy to say I am outrely well.

Secretary Belleville M'fg Company I was unable to speak above a whisper. Within two months from that time I could breathe with perfect case and comfort, the disease having been entirely driven out of my lungs and to-day fleey are entirely free from its gibest, thanks to Semplo's inhaler and remedies. C. H. COE, Centerburg, O.

My daughter had been afficied with Catarrh for several years. Used Semple's Inhaler and Remedies and is now enlirely free from the unpleasant symptoms.

N. S. TOLAND, M. D., Martinsburg, O. Enferred from Asthma for twenty wears, procured Semple's Inhalier and Remedies, spasing grow lighter and intervals longer. After a few months it disappeared altogether and have not had any symptoms of it for two years.

A. W. CHUMLEY, Mr. Vernon, Q. Cir Sold by C. R. GOETZE, 117 Sixteenth Street. Trade supplied by W. E. WILLIAMS.

The Semple Inhaler and Medical Co., .

MT. VERNON, O.

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ten gurantee to cure all nervous disease, a wonderful remetly
Loss of Brain Power, Headache, Wakefulners, Loss Manhaod, Mich Mennery,
Sons, Norvenners, Lassifulde, allienias and less of power at the Generative Organs in eliber sex caused by over exertion, use of tobacco, opinm or stimulants which so too had read by mulio for to. With every 5 order we carried to carry or or refund the money. Circular free, Address No.

For sale in Wheeling by the LOGAN DRUG CO., fenth and Main street. DR. MOTT'S

for relieving prolonged and painful suppression of the menstrual periods, they are the only safe and certain cure ever offered to women, they are especially made for married lades, safe and always to be relied upon. Be sure you ask for Dr. Mott's Pennyroyal Pills. They are the genuine, \$1 per box, sent by mail. 'Dr. Mott's Chemical Co., Clevelands, On the genuine, \$1 per box, sent by mail. 'Dr. Mott's Chemical Co., Clevelands, On the genuine, \$1 per box, sent by mail.

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Sale of Valuable City Property. Dall Ut I fattung Cast and Catherine Harbour and Catherine Harbour, Deceated,
Notice is hereby given that on SATURDAY,
THE 6th DAY Of FEBRUARY, A. D. 180; he
continue at 10 o clock a, m. at the front door of

wentioned above and excepted, are as following strip off the east end of said lot, the full within said lot, slixty-six feet and seventy feet long, measured from EoW westwardly; and also another strip off the west end of said lot, the full width of the anne, ten and one-half feet long, measured castwardly from the said western end of said lot, and being so much of said lot as is now being used for an alley. But the right to us said lot, mentioned alley much of said lot as is now being used for an alley. But the right to us said last mentioned alley with all the right of the undersigned therein will be conveyed to the purchaser. There are two frame dwelling houses on said last mentioned parcel. The undersigned solls the same as trustee, the said parcels having been conveyed to him by deed besting the date of the 23d day of December. A. B. 1891, by Sarnh A. Harbour, bolia H. Mitchell and beth Ache Saitchell, her husband; Mary Elizabeth Acheson, Kate V. Mason and Georgia H. Jones being all of the helix of Joseph C. Harbour and Catherine Harbour, deceased for the purchase of selling the same and dividing the proceeds among those entitled thereto.

TERES OF ALE:—One-third of the purchase money in cash on day of sale and as much more as the purchaser giving his negotiable promisory hotes payable to the order of Wm. H. Hearabearing interest from the day of sale for the deferred payments, secured by a deed of trust upon the property purchased. Selling as trustee, the undersigned does not warrant the title, but behaves it good. There S. however, a lier upon choirs of issert in the proceeds of the sale. (fall) WM. II HEARNE, Trustee.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

OFFICE BOARD WORLD'S FAIR MANAGES,
PARKERSBURG, W. VA. Jan. 7, 1872.
Parkers Strangers of the State Building for West Virginia, to be built at chieses, on the Columbian Exposition Grounds, drawings and specifications prepared to be and Jackson Park, in secondance with the plants of the Columbian Exposition for the Same by J. E. Stlabes, architect of Chicago, Illinois, are called for by the Board of World Fair The plants and specifications by the on file at the office of the Doard in Parkersburg, W. Va. office of Hon, R. S. Carr, Churleston, W. Va. office of Hon, R. S. Carr, Churleston, W. Va. office of Hon, R. S. Carr, Churleston, W. Va. office of Hon, R. S. Carr, Churleston, W. Va. office of Hon, R. S. Carr, Churleston, W. Va. office of Hon, R. S. Carr, Churleston, W. Va. office of Hon, R. S. Carr, Churleston, W. Va. office of Hon, R. S. Carr, Churleston, W. Va. office of Hon, R. S. Carr, Churleston, W. Va. office of Hon, R. S. Carr, Churleston, W. Va. office of Hon, R. S. Carr, Churleston, W. Va. office of Hon, R. S. Carr, Churleston, W. Va. office of Hon, R. S. Carr, Churleston, W. Va. office of Hon, R. S. Carr, Churleston, W. Va. office of Hon, R. S. Carr, Churleston, W. Va. office of Hon, R. S. Carr, Churleston, W. Va. office of Hon, R. S. Carr, Churleston, W. Va. office of Hon, R. S. Carr, Churleston, Churchen, Carry, Ind. M. S. Carry, M. Churchen, C. Carry, M. Carry, M. C. Marchell, On W. N. Chaucellor, President of Hon Board of World's Fair Managers, Tarkerburg, M. Va., the Carry of Carry, M. Va., the Carry of the Board of Managers, Parkerburg, M. Va., The State of Managers, Parkerburg, M. Va., The State of Managers, Parkerburg, M. Va., M. V. Chaucello, Carry of the Board of Managers, Parkerburg, M. V. Chaucello, Of Managers, Parkerburg, M. V. Chaucello, Of Managers, Parkerburg



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Leave Wheeling Sundays, City Time—6:00, D.Bl
and 12:00 a. m.; 2:00, 4:00, 6:00 p. m.